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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 276--78th Congress

Chapter 149--2d Session

H. J. Res. 234

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 276

AAA TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. Provides that the Burley tobacco acreage allotments under the 1938 AAA Act, shall not be less than one acre or 25% of the crop land for any farm having had 1943 allotment, that this acreage shall be in addition to the present acreage allotments, and that tobacco marketing quotas shall be extended until the 1946-47 marketing year.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. J. RES. 234

February 15, 1944	H. J. Res. 234 introduced by Rep. Flannagan and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the measure as reported.
February 21, 1944	House Committee reported H. J. Res. 234 without amendment. House Report 1163. Print of the measure as reported.
February 23, 1944	Discussed and passed House as reported.
February 25, 1944	Referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the measure as referred.
March 24, 1944	Senate Committee reported H. J. Res. 234 with an amendment. Print of the measure as reported. Discussed and passed Senate as reported. House concurred in Senate amendments.
March 31, 1944	Approved. Public Law 276.

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 234

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 15, 1944

MR. FLANNAGAN introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

Whereas the increased demand for cigarettes and other tobacco products has resulted in record usages during recent years of burley tobacco; and

Whereas, due to a shortage of labor and equipment and the need for the production of essential food and fiber crops, the production of burley tobacco has not kept pace with this increased usage; and

Whereas small growers of burley tobacco could, if their acreage allotments were increased, produce additional burley tobacco without adversely affecting their production of essential food and fiber crops: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 313 (a) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the
5 burley tobacco acreage allotment which would otherwise
6 be established for any farm having a burley acreage allot-
7 ment in 1943 shall not be less than one acre, or 25 per
8 centum of the cropland, whichever is the smaller, and the
9 acreage required for apportionment under this joint resolu-
10 tion shall be in addition to the National and State acreage
11 allotments.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

FEBRUARY 15, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

BURLEY TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

FEBRUARY 21, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 234]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. J. Res. 234) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

STATEMENT

This resolution provides that the burley tobacco acreage allotment which would otherwise be established for any farm having a burley tobacco acreage allotment in 1943 shall not be less than 1 acre or 25 percent of the cropland, whichever is the smaller. The provisions of section 313 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, now provide that for any farm having a burley tobacco acreage allotment in 1942, the burley tobacco acreage allotment shall not be less than one-half acre.

Burley tobacco is grown on many small farms. Most of the allotments for 1943 range from seven-tenths of an acre to 3 acres, the average being about 2.4 acres. The total acreage allotted for the production of burley tobacco in 1943 was about 470,000 acres. The burley tobacco acreage allotments for 1944 have been increased 20 percent over 1943 in order to provide for increased production of tobacco to meet the increased tobacco usage. Small growers are in a better position to produce additional burley tobacco without adversely affecting the production of essential food and fiber crops. With the increase already made in the course of establishing the 1944 burley tobacco acreage allotments, it is estimated that an acreage equal to about 3 percent of the total acreage otherwise allotted in 1944 will be required for increasing allotments pursuant to the provisions of

↓
this resolution. The limitation relating to 25 percent of the cropland on the farm will not require the reduction of any allotments otherwise established in excess of 25 percent of the cropland.

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[This resolution will affect primarily farms now having burley tobacco acreage allotments of between seven-tenths and 1 acre. In addition, those burley tobacco farms which had allotments for the first time in 1943 and were therefore ineligible for increases under the one-half acre minimum provision of the act would be raised to 1 acre. The additional acreage will be distributed among about one-third of the burley tobacco farms. It is believed that the effect of the resolution will be to further encourage these farmers by giving them an opportunity to obtain a slightly larger income from burley tobacco, and, as a result, will tend to increase rather than decrease the production of food and feed during the war period.] However, it is not believed to be advisable to make any greater increases in burley acreage allotments generally at this time, as such increase would adversely affect the production of food and feed during the coming year in quantities determined to be necessary.

4
CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

Below is shown an extract from section 313 of Public 430, Seventy-fifth Congress, as amended, showing the language affected by the reported bill (the existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

* * * the burley tobacco acreage allotment which would otherwise be established for any farm having a burley acreage allotment in [1942] 1943 shall not be less than [one-half acre] *one acre, or 25 per centum of the cropland, whichever is the smaller,* and the acreage required for apportionment under this [proviso] *joint resolution* shall be in addition to the National and State acreage allotments.

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Union Calendar No. 385

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 234

[Report No. 1163]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 15, 1944

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 21, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

Whereas the increased demand for cigarettes and other tobacco products has resulted in record usages during recent years of burley tobacco; and

Whereas, due to a shortage of labor and equipment and the need for the production of essential food and fiber crops, the production of burley tobacco has not kept pace with this increased usage; and

Whereas small growers of burley tobacco could, if their acreage allotments were increased, produce additional burley tobacco without adversely affecting their production of essential food and fiber crops: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 313 (a) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the
5 burley tobacco acreage allotment which would otherwise
6 be established for any farm having a burley acreage allot-
7 ment in 1943 shall not be less than one acre, or 25 per
8 centum of the cropland, whichever is the smaller, and the
9 acreage required for apportionment under this joint resolu-
10 tion shall be in addition to the National and State acreage
11 allotments.

78TH CONGRESS
2D Session

H. J. RES. 234

[Report No. 1163]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

FEBRUARY 15, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 21, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

torial from the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of February 1, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a statement by Judge Francis Carr, a distinguished California attorney.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a radio address by our colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a short article by Mr. Kennedy, of the Chicago Times, on the subject why the President cannot and should not at this time declare whether he is a candidate or not.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an editorial from the Chicago Tribune and an answer to that editorial written by Clarence K. Streit, which was subsequently published in the Chicago Tribune.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a statement from the Ford Motor Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the conclusion of other special orders today I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next after the disposition of all business and any other special orders I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SOCIAL SECURITY TAXES

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. KEEFE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a letter from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Cooperation, which the secretary wrote to me, including a resolution which they passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Minneapolis Star-Journal on the difference between Mr. Willkie's and the President's tax program.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KINZER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Appendix an address by H. W. Prentiss, president of the Armstrong Cork Co. at the two hundred and fifty-seventh meeting of the National Industrial Conference Board in New York on January

20. I am advised that this will require three and two-thirds pages at a total cost of \$165.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter sent to me by one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in one to include an exchange of letters with the War Department, and also an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an outline for a durable peace by R. W. Castleberry.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a joint statement of Chairman DOUGHTON and Mr. KNUTSON on the subject of the tax bill veto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DISNEY. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an article from the New York Herald Tribune on the same subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday after the disposition of matters on the regular calendar and any special orders heretofore granted I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

AMENDING THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1933

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 234) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, for the purpose of further reg-

ulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand, this is simply an aid to the small tobacco grower of less than 1 acre.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right. The resolution has been agreed to by all the Representatives in Congress from the burley districts, and was reported by the Committee on Agriculture unanimously. May I add that the current burley situation is indicated by the following figures, which are given in millions of pounds for crop-years beginning October 1:

Year	Production	Stocks	Disappearance
1941.....	336.8	798.1	379.6
1942.....	343.5	755.3	412.8
1943.....	385.4	686.0

In considering these figures exports can be neglected, since they continue to run less than 2 percent of total production with lend-lease included of approximately one-half million pounds. Furthermore, exports are not expected to increase significantly in the near future.

The October 1, 1943, stocks of 686,000,000 pounds, farm-sales weight, represents 20 months' inventory at the rate of disappearance last year of 412,800,000 pounds. It is expected, however, that disappearance during the current year will be somewhat larger. Burley usage and exports rose 8.8 percent in 1942 over 1941. If this rate of increase is maintained this year, disappearance will amount to 449,100,000 pounds. Current changes in domestic burley usage are influenced largely by the continued increase in cigarette manufacture, but they are substantially influenced by the continued decline in the manufacture of smoking tobacco. Recent changes in manufacture of chewing tobacco are small and have relatively slight effect on the current burley prospects.

If disappearance during the current year approximates 450,000,000 pounds, stocks next October 1 will have declined to 621,400,000 pounds. In order to replace a disappearance of this size, it is necessary to harvest about 480,000 acres if average 1937-41 yields of 940 pounds per acre would be realized. And to improve the stocks position or to insure against crop failure would, of course, require a larger planting.

The increase in acreage under the resolution would be about 3 percent, which would amount to between 17,500 and 20,000 acres. And this increase would go to some 80,000 small burley growers.

I also call attention to the fact that the limitation relating to 25 percent of the cropland on the farm will not require the reduction of any allotments otherwise or heretofore established in excess of 25 percent of the cropland.

The resolution, in my opinion, will do more to improve the economic condition of these 80,000 small burley growers than any other single piece of legislation ever passed by the Congress.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. As I understand, this is simply an increase in allotment of every grower to 1 acre.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is all.

Mr. JENNINGS. It will not operate to decrease any allotments that the grower now has?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGHTON. This is simply in aid of the small tobacco grower?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I am strongly in favor of the resolution. Many of my growers are small growers and if they can get their acreage increased to 1 acre will be better able to take care of their families. The tobacco money means a great deal to these small farmers.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I thoroughly agree with my distinguished colleague from North Carolina. He has been a true friend of the burley tobacco growers and has taken a leading part over the years in every burley fight. I know of his deep interest in the small growers, which I share, and I believe this step will do more to improve their condition than any other step we ever took.

Mr. DOUGHTON. This does not harm anyone and does not increase production in any amount over that sufficient to meet the demand?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The gentleman is correct. It is thought that this additional acreage is needed in order to replace disappearance, to improve our stock position, and to insure against crop failure. The increased demand for cigarettes since the war commenced has resulted in record usages of burley tobacco. It is further thought that the small growers of burley tobacco could, if their acreage allotments were increased, produce additional burley tobacco without adversely affecting their production of essential food and fiber crops.

Burley tobacco is grown on many small farms. Most of the allotments for 1943 range from seven-tenths of an acre to 3 acres, the average being about 2.4 acres. The total acreage allotted for the production of burley tobacco in 1943 was about 470,000 acres. The burley tobacco acreage allotments for 1944 have been increased 20 percent over 1943 in order to provide for increased production of tobacco to meet the increased tobacco usage. Small growers are in a better position to produce additional burley tobacco without adversely affecting the production of essential food and fiber crops. With the increase already made in the course of establishing the 1944 burley tobacco acreage allotments, it is estimated that an acreage equal to about 3 percent of the total acreage otherwise

allotted in 1944 will be required for increasing allotments pursuant to the provisions of this resolution.

This resolution will affect primarily farms now having burley tobacco acreage allotments of between seven-tenths and 1 acre. In addition, those burley tobacco farms which had allotments for the first time in 1943 and were therefore ineligible for increases under the one-half acre minimum provision of the act would be raised to 1 acre. The additional acreage will be distributed among about one-third of the burley tobacco farms. It is believed that the effect of the resolution will be to further encourage these farmers by giving them an opportunity to obtain a slightly larger income from burley tobacco, and, as a result, will tend to increase rather than decrease the production of food and feed during the war period. However, it is not believed to be advisable to make any greater increases in burley acreage allotments generally at this time, as such increase would adversely affect the production of food and feed during the coming year in quantities determined to be necessary.

Mr. GORE. I desire to congratulate the gentleman from Virginia on the work he has done.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the increased demand for cigarettes and other tobacco products has resulted in record usages during recent years of burley tobacco; and

Whereas, due to a shortage of labor and equipment and the need for the production of essential food and fiber crops, the production of burley tobacco has not kept pace with this increased usage; and

Whereas small growers of burley tobacco could, if their acreage allotments were increased, produce additional burley tobacco without adversely affecting their production of essential food and fiber crops: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 313 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the burley tobacco acreage allotment which would otherwise be established for any farm having a burley acreage allotment in 1943 shall not be less than 1 acre, or 25 percent of the cropland, whichever is the smaller, and the acreage required for apportionment under this joint resolution shall be in addition to the national and State acreage allotments.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after the disposition of the legislative business of the day and other special orders I may address the House for 30 minutes on the subject of the O. W. I.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the Consent Calendar will be called.

78TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. J. RES. 234

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

Whereas the increased demand for cigarettes and other tobacco products has resulted in record usages during recent years of burley tobacco; and

Whereas, due to a shortage of labor and equipment and the need for the production of essential food and fiber crops, the production of burley tobacco has not kept pace with this increased usage; and

Whereas small growers of burley tobacco could, if their acreage allotments were increased, produce additional burley tobacco without adversely affecting their production of essential food and fiber crops: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 313 (a) of
4 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the
5 burley tobacco acreage allotment which would otherwise
6 be established for any farm having a burley acreage allot-
7 ment in 1943 shall not be less than one acre, or 25 per
8 centum of the cropland, whichever is the smaller, and the
9 acreage required for apportionment under this joint resolu-
10 tion shall be in addition to the National and State acreage
11 allotments.

Passed the House of Representatives February 23, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 234

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 234

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 24 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Reported by Mr. SMITH, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

Whereas the increased demand for cigarettes and other tobacco products has resulted in record usages during recent years of burley tobacco; and

Whereas, due to a shortage of labor and equipment and the need for the production of essential food and fiber crops, the production of burley tobacco has not kept pace with this increased usage; and

Whereas small growers of burley tobacco could, if their acreage allotments were increased, produce additional burley tobacco without adversely affecting their production of essential food and fiber crops: Therefore be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 313 (a) of
2 the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the
3 burley tobacco acreage allotment which would otherwise
4 be established for any farm having a burley acreage allot-
5 ment in 1943 shall not be less than one acre, or 25 per
6 centum of the cropland, whichever is the smaller, and the
7 acreage required for apportionment under this joint resolu-
8 tion shall be in addition to the National and State acreage
9 allotments.

10 *Resolved, That Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Con-*
11 *gress, approved July 7, 1943, is amended by striking out*
12 *the words "marketing year 1944-45" and inserting in lieu*
13 *thereof "marketing years 1944-45, 1945-46, and 1946-47".*

Passed the House of Representatives February 23, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. J. RES. 234

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 25 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 24 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Reported with an amendment

water to progressive acreages of the land, the courts have applied what is known as the doctrine of relation. In other words, they give to the owner of the land the beneficial use of the water in futurity.

So, under the doctrine of relation, if I have a piece of dry land to which I have not yet applied water, I may have that water right protected in respect to anyone who seeks to impound the upper flow of the stream. He must take into consideration the use of that water for the protection of my land to which I have not yet applied the water, but for which use I may have taken preparatory steps.

Mr. DOWNEY. Yes, Mr. President; I am sure the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada is correct in that respect. In most of the irrigation codes in the West there is a provision entitling a person intending in the future to appropriate water to file application in the State engineer's office or in the office of some other governmental agency, and he may thus be protected.

However, I desire to point out to the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada that I believe it will be undenied that the maximum amount of water Mexico ever used before Boulder Dam was constructed, and the maximum amount she could have used without the construction of Boulder Dam, was 750,000 acre-feet.

Mr. McCARRAN. So far as I have been able to ascertain I believe the Senator is practically correct in making that statement.

Mr. DOWNEY. I appreciate that contribution from the distinguished Senator.

I think that under the law, as we would apply it to citizens of the United States, the most our Government would have to provide for in order to protect our own citizens, if they stood in the place of Mexico, would be to the extent of the average use which had been made, which in this case was 600,000 acre-feet. The people of California desire to be just, liberal, and fair with the people of Mexico; and they make no objection to having our Government set apart for Mexico 750,000 acre-feet, which was the maximum use in 1 year which Mexico had been able to apply.

When this matter was previously before the Senate, the distinguished former Senator Pittman, of Nevada, served notice upon the world and upon Mexico that Boulder Dam was being constructed on American land, by American capital, and to make use of American water, and that while Mexico would be fully protected in respect to all the water she was beneficially applying, which was all the water she could apply, she should not be entitled to any beneficial use from this dam.

Mr. President, I dislike longer to intrude upon the time of the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. I have on my desk some prepared matter which I have largely covered in my extemporaneous remarks. If I may obtain unanimous consent that this matter, as I have it written in order to maintain a logical sequence, may be printed in the RECORD, I shall merely read the last few paragraphs, and then shall conclude.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I am very sorry, but I cannot give my consent for the Senator to have portions of his remarks, which he does not read, printed in the RECORD in the same type as the type in which the remarks he actually has delivered will be printed. If he desires to have the unread portions of his remarks printed in small type, so as to show they were not read in the Senate, I shall have no objection.

Mr. DOWNEY. I regret that I shall have to continue then.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will consent. We met today at 11 o'clock in order to consider the pending appropriation bill.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I shall endeavor to conclude my remarks as rapidly as possible. Again I wish to say to the distinguished Senator that I am preparing to place in the RECORD certain data which I wish to submit to the interested authorities in Washington, because we believe international relations will be better served and time will be saved if our viewpoint can be placed before the interested governmental officials before the hearing is held. I cheerfully accede to the suggestion of my good friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and I will read the matter just as rapidly as I am able to do so. If I am not interrupted, it will not take me long to read it. I may say that, unfortunately, I have already covered a good deal of the material in connection with the interrogatories which have been propounded. If the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] could secure unanimous consent for me to have this matter embodied in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, I should read only the concluding paragraphs, and then should subside.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent again. I hope what the Senator requests can be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I am forced to object to the unanimous-consent request to have printed in the RECORD a speech which was not delivered. That has been done only once before since I have been in the Senate, and that was at the request of the distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] on another occasion.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator would allow it to be printed in small type, as suggested by the Senator from Wisconsin. It could be read just as well. Most persons have better eyes than I have. I hope that can be done. We met early today to consider the pending appropriation bill, and I hope very much that it can be done. Will not the Senator be willing to print it as an addendum to his speech?

Mr. DOWNEY. I might say to the distinguished Senator that if it is to be done that way, I shall want the whole speech to appear in the same place.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is no reason why that cannot be done, is there?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let me state my only purpose in objecting. It is in conformity with a notice which I gave at the last session when the practice began to develop of inserting manuscripts in the RECORD and having them appear in RECORD type, as though they had been delivered on the floor of the Senate. That privilege has never been accorded to Members of the Senate, and I think it is a bad practice, because it leaves the impression that the remarks were delivered in the hearing of those present. Senators may remember that there was considerable controversy when the price control bill was before us and certain matters were inserted in the RECORD. As I recall, it was then, after that happened, that I gave this notice. It is not directed against my friend from California in any way, but I want the RECORD to show, by the type which is utilized, whether the remarks were actually delivered on the floor or whether they were printed by unanimous consent. I understood the Senator's original request to be that, regardless of whether he read portions of his speech or not, it should appear in the RECORD as though it had been delivered on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I appeal to the Senator from California to insert it in the RECORD, as an addendum to his speech, in the type suggested.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, let me say that I am keenly sympathetic with the position of the Senator from Tennessee. I have always endeavored to avoid the presentation of extraneous matter when important legislation is pending. I would favor a Senate rule against such a practice. Let me say to the distinguished Senator that I have intruded at this time only because I must leave the city tomorrow morning, and I wished to complete the record. I will read the concluding paragraphs and then ask to have the entire speech placed in the Appendix of the RECORD. I know the very heavy burden which Senators carry, and I have no desire to add to them.

Mr. McKELLAR. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I wish to interrupt the Senator once more, and I shall not do it again.

The Senator knows of the conferences which have been held by representatives of the Southwestern States—Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, California, Colorado, Utah, and other States. He knows that this subject has been under consideration at those conferences. The State which I have the honor in part to represent has taken a neutral position and has not joined with either side of the controversy. Nevertheless, we are very much interested. I am very sorry that the Senator is yielding to the suggestion which has been made, because in my judgment his speech should go into the RECORD as his speech, in the regular type, so that all of us may be fully advised as to the position which the State of California, speaking through its very worthy and able representative, the Senator from California, takes in this matter. The treaty which is under con-

sideration is one of the most vital things to the West at this time.

Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. OVERTON, and Mr. CONNALLY addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. DOWNEY. First, Mr. President, let me thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada for his remarks. I have already acceded to the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee.

I yield first to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I have just entered the Chamber. I presume the Senator is discussing the proposed treaty between the United States and Mexico concerning the allocation of water from the Colorado River. My State has a very vital interest in that matter. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator at this time whether, in connection with his remarks in the main part of the RECORD, or that part which is to go in the Appendix of the RECORD, his full remarks will be available?

Mr. DOWNEY. They will be available in their entirety in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President—

Mr. DOWNEY. I yield next to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CONNALLY. When the Senator concludes, I shall ask to be recognized.

Mr. DOWNEY. The Senator from Louisiana was first on his feet.

Mr. OVERTON. I am glad to defer to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me say to the Senator that when he puts his speech in the Appendix, it must appear that what he did not say was not read on the floor of the Senate, if he wishes to insert it in the RECORD in the form of a memorandum. I shall object if he puts the entire speech in the Appendix of the RECORD as though he had delivered it on the floor of the Senate when, as a matter of fact, he did not.

Mr. DOWNEY. Let me say to the distinguished Senator that I shall cheerfully abide by the rules of the Senate, whatever they are.

I now yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I rise to make the suggestion that the Senator from California now surrender the floor, and that when we conclude consideration of the bill later in the afternoon, he can resume his remarks with the request that what he says be inserted in the RECORD immediately following what he has already said. Then the entire speech will be in the RECORD.

Mr. DOWNEY. I appreciate that advice; and if we conclude consideration of the bill early enough, I may consider it.

I should like to read three or four concluding paragraphs, and then I shall yield the floor.

Mr. President, on this floor I have often contended that our foreign policy should be guided by honor and justice and that, to the fullest reasonable extent, we should give aid to the nations of the New World, but I deny that the National Government should sacrifice domestic rights upon the altar of foreign

good will. How can we condone liberality to another country that would violate Federal contracts already made with American citizens, that would injure or entirely destroy American investments believed to be firmly founded on the pledge of the National Government? World honor, peace, commerce, and progress will, it seems to me, never be conserved by a reckless international Utopianism that does internal injustice to gain external good will. In the long pull will not internationalism itself be fatally stricken if our Government attempts to build its structure upon broken domestic pledges and the disappointment, ruin, and resentment of its own citizens?

In this chaotic period I regret the necessity of opposing any treaty, and if the views I am expressing were prompted by a selfish regard for my own State, or by political opportunism then I would deserve censure.

I, therefore, hasten to assert that in resisting the pending proposal I am not suggesting the sacrifice of any Mexican right. California people desire only what is fairly theirs, nothing more, but certainly nothing less. We do not want injustice done Mexico, but we do not intend that injustice shall be done ourselves—if we can help it.

Nevertheless, I deem it unfortunate that disputes, destructive of international good will, may develop before this treaty is settled, and it is with some slight hope that controversy may be avoided that I have made this statement—first to express California's opposition to the treaty and then to appeal to our President and the State Department that the present compact shall be withdrawn and a fairer agreement substituted in its place.

Let me say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that I very much regret having intruded for so long.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, in accordance with the suggestions which have been made, I now ask that the speech on this subject as prepared by me, without the interruptions, be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MR. DOWNEY'S speech, as prepared by him, without the interruptions, appears in the Appendix.]

INCREASE IN ACREAGE ALLOTMENT FOR BURLEY TOBACCO

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry I report favorably, with an amendment, House Joint Resolution 234, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration without displacing the unfinished business. It is an emergency measure, and I do not think it calls for any debate. The joint resolution has to do with burley tobacco. There has been some confusion as to the number of years involved, and also as to the amount of acreage. It has been unanimously agreed to by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is emergent because the planting time has arrived,

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, with the understanding that it will not displace the appropriation bill which is under consideration, and that it will take only a short time, I have no objection.

Mr. SMITH. The joint resolution has been amended by the committee. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] can explain better than I the object of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the joint resolution by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 234) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

Mr. MALONEY and Mr. WHITE addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. SMITH. I yield first to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, has unanimous consent been given to proceed to consider the resolution?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; not as yet. The Chair understands that the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] wishes to speak on the matter.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I want to be sure that I understand the nature of the resolution. Did I correctly understand the Senator from South Carolina to say that the resolution had been unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. SMITH. It was.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I was one of those who voted to report the resolution, but I reserved the right to object to its passage if it should appear that the cigar-leaf growers of the northeastern section of the United States objected to it. I do not know whether they object to it or not. I ask the Senator from Connecticut if he knows whether there is any objection on their part.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the situation, and I wish to be informed. I am very reluctant to oppose the request of the Senator from South Carolina, but I feel compelled to do so. I wish to make inquiry of the tobacco growers in my section.

Mr. BARKLEY. Allow me to say to the Senator from Vermont, the Senator from Connecticut, and all other Senators, that the joint resolution applies only to burley tobacco, and would make it possible to increase the minimum acreage from a half acre to one acre in the quota which may be grown. It would have no effect whatever on cigar makers.

The preamble to the resolution sets forth the fact that there is a shortage only in burley tobacco.

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, in view of the explanation, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. SMITH. No tobacco growers except growers of burley tobacco would be affected by the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (H. J. Res. 234) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment, on page 2, after line 11, to insert the following:

Resolved, That Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 7, 1943, is amended by striking out the words "marketing year 1944-45" and inserting in lieu thereof "marketing years 1944-45, 1945-46, and 1946-47."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed; and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 234) was read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, by the direction of the Committee on Appropriations I withdraw certain of the committee amendments to the provisions of House bill 4070 relating to the Tennessee Valley Authority, and propose modifications in some of the remaining committee amendments to such provisions, as were reported from the committee.

I withdraw the following amendments:

First. Beginning on page 51, line 17, all of the amendments on the remainder of that page and on page 52 down to and including line 4.

Second. On page 52, line 6, the amendment which would insert the words "more than seven hundred."

Third. On page 52, the amendment beginning in line 7 and ending in line 11.

Fourth. On page 52, the amendment in lines 14 and 15.

Fifth. On page 53, the amendment which would strike out the proviso beginning in line 5 and ending in line 12.

Sixth. On page 53, the amendment which would insert in lines 12 and 13 the words "the general fund of the Treasury of the United States."

Seventh. The amendment which would insert the proviso beginning in line 13 on page 53 and ending with line 24 on page 55.

Also, at the direction of the committee, I recommend that the following action be taken with respect to the other amendments reported by the committee:

First. On page 52, line 5, in lieu of striking out the words proposed to be stricken by the committee amendment, strike out the word "purchase."

Second. On page 52, line 6, that the committee amendment inserting the word "repair" be agreed to.

Third. On page 52, that the committee amendment, beginning in line 16 and ending in line 20, be agreed to with an amendment as follows: In line 16, in lieu of the figure proposed to be inserted by the committee amendment as reported insert "\$79,134,882."

Fourth. On page 52, line 22, that the committee amendment be agreed to.

Fifth. On page 52, lines 23 to 25, inclusive, that the committee amendments be agreed to.

Sixth. On page 52, line 26, in lieu of the words "as and when collected", insert the word "quarterly"; and after the word "into" insert "the general fund of the Treasury of the United States."

Seventh. That the committee amendment striking out the language beginning with the word "and", in line 26, on page 52, and ending on page 53, line 5, with the quotation marks, be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the committee amendments proposed to be withdrawn.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 51, beginning in line 17, it is proposed to withdraw all the amendments on the remainder of that page, and on page 52, down to and including line 4.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BONE. The changes in the committee amendments which have been described by the Senator from Tennessee were presented in a fashion a little too complicated for me to follow because he described portions of the text to be stricken out. I wish to ask if the new committee print dated March 24, 1944, is a complete substitute for all the language in the bill under the heading "Tennessee Valley Authority", starting on page 51 and ending at the bottom of page 55.

Mr. McKELLAR. It constitutes an amendment.

Mr. BONE. That is what I wished to ascertain. As I understand, it is a complete substitute for the language to which I have referred.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is a complete substitute.

I ask that the clerk state the amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments in the new committee print will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 3, after the word "periodical", it is proposed to strike out "purchase."

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I do not know what portion of the suggested amendments of the committee has been reached, but in order that we may clarify the picture without unnecessary delay, if I am within the rules at this time in making the point of order, I desire to make a point of order against the proposed amendment which I have described

and which is printed and now lies on our desks. I make the point that it is general legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will suggest that we are now on line 3 on page 2 of the committee print. The point which the Senator has in mind begins on line 9, page 2, of the committee print. Will the Senator withhold his point of order until that place is reached?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Washington if he would be willing—

Mr. BONE. I am not objecting to the construction of the plants referred to on page 1, but my point of order goes to the amendment on page 2.

Mr. McKELLAR. What I was going to suggest to the Senator was this: Let us complete the amendments, and have that settled, and then he can make the point of order to the completed amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendments as they appear in the original bill will be withdrawn, and the committee print is now under consideration. The clerk has stated the first amendment on page 2. Without objection, that amendment is agreed to.

The clerk will state the next amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 3, after the word "maintenance", it is proposed to insert the word "repair."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 2, line 9, after the word "field", to insert "\$79,134,882, to be accounted for as one fund known as the 'Tennessee Valley Authority Fund, 1945,' to remain available until June 3, 1945, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the 'Tennessee Valley Authority Fund, 1944'; and."

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I make the point of order at this place that the amendment is general legislation sought to be attached to an appropriation bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, paragraph 4 of rule XVI dealing with amendments to general appropriation bills provides:

Nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate.

The provisions of the House text and the committee amendment provide for the disposition of the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Therefore, I raise the question that the committee amendments are germane and relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill with respect to the Tennessee Valley Authority and relate directly to the item concerning the disposition of the receipts of the Corporation. The question of relevancy being raised, it therefore, as I understand, becomes the duty of the Chair to submit that question to the Senate without debate. I ask that the

question of relevancy be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is aware of the fact that on April 1, 1941, when the agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration, the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Norris, said:

Mr. President, no question of germaneness has been raised. The point is that the amendment is general legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER—

Who was the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]—

The Chair understood the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to make the argument that the proviso beginning in line 17 is germane to the language written in the bill by the House of Representatives.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] then said:

It pertains to that part of the language and clarifies it.

The question was then referred to the Senate, and the Senate on a division held the amendment was in order.

The Chair, however, believes that the ruling at that time was out of order. The Chair calls attention now to section 4 of rule XVI and urges Senators to read it with great care:

No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill; nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received—

At that point there is a semicolon—nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate.

The Senator from Washington has not raised the question of relevancy, but the question of the amendment being general legislation on a general appropriation bill. It is the view of the Chair that action on the question raised by the Senator from Washington should not be estopped because of the question of germaneness being subsequently raised.

The Chair is not aware of the full situation that confronted the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] when he was in the chair on April 1, 1941. The Chair is somewhat familiar with the present situation.

The Chair therefore calls attention to the language in the committee print and the language in the House text. The pertinent language in the committee print is as follows:

\$79,134,882, to be accounted for as one fund known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945, to remain available until June 30, 1945, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1944, and the unexpended balance on June 30, 1944, in the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1944, and all the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1945.

That appears from lines 9 to 17 on page 2 of the present committee print. The corresponding language on page 51 of the bill as it came from the House, extending from line 5 to line 14, reads as follows:

The unexpended balance on June 30, 1944, in the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1944, and the receipts of the Tennessee Valley Authority from all sources during the fiscal year 1945 (subject to the provisions of section 26 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended), shall be covered into and accounted for as one fund to be known as the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1945, to remain available until June 30, 1945, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1944.

Of course, the Chair will not undertake to rule with any ultimate decisiveness on whether that which the House did in this language is in conformity with the original T. V. A. Act as amended.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does, however, call attention to the fact that the T. V. A. Act, as amended by section 26, reads as follows:

Commencing July 1, 1936, the proceeds for each fiscal year derived by the Board from the sale of power or any other products manufactured by the Corporation, and from any other activities of the Corporation including the disposition of any real or personal property, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year, save and except such part of such proceeds as in the opinion of the Board shall be necessary for the Corporation in the operation of dams and reservoirs, in conducting its business in generating, transmitting, and distributing electric energy and in manufacturing, selling, and distributing fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. A continuing fund of \$1,000,000 is also excepted from the requirements of this section and may be withheld by the Board to defray emergency expenses and to insure continuous operation: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the use by the Board, after June 30, 1936, of proceeds accruing prior to July 1, 1936, for the payment of obligations lawfully incurred prior to such latter date.

The Chair would call attention to the fact that the language on page 51 of the bill as it came from the House, lines 5 to 14, inclusive, is in conformity with the basic legislation, with the exception that in the one case "calendar year" is specified, and in the other "fiscal year" is specified.

The Chair therefore holds—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. That the point of order of the Senator from Washington is sustained.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, is not this debatable? I was on my feet asking for the privilege of saying a word or two before the Chair ruled.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Very well; the Senator from Tennessee is recognized.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BONE. I merely wish to suggest that I find nothing in rule XVI which provides any priority in the matter of consideration. I raised my point in view of the suggestion of the able Senator from Tennessee that some priority is suggested. I did not raise the point of relevancy, but urged that the amendment proposed general legislation. I think that point should be disposed of.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, first I desire to quote a distinguished Senator

who is opposed to the amendment now suggested, the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. I read from the RECORD of March 21, page 2856.

Mr. TYDINGS. This year?

Mr. McKELLAR. This year, just a day or two ago. This is the junior Senator from Alabama speaking:

Let me say to the Senator that that is not the present law, for this reason—

"That is not the present law"—that what appears in the House bill is not the present law—

In the various appropriation bills which have been enacted during the past 7 years, we have changed section 26, so that—

"We have changed section 26," which the Chair has just read:

We have changed section 26, so that today the T. V. A. is really not operating under section 26 as amended. Under the language of section 26 originally, and section 26 as amended, the T. V. A. could deposit its receipts anywhere it saw fit, withholding the receipts under the powers granted in section 26. In appropriation bills we provided that the T. V. A. should pay its receipts into a special fund in the Treasury.

And that is what is proposed for the next year, just as it was proposed last year for the present year.

The T. V. A. receipts have gone into a special fund in the Treasury, and each year Congress has reappropriated the funds which have accumulated in the special T. V. A. fund, together with any other moneys which the T. V. A. needed for the operation of its projects.

I wish to say that when this matter came before the committee the first thing the committee did was to ask the parliamentarian of this body if the amendments under consideration were in order, and the parliamentarian came before the committee, and held, in accordance with the opinion which the Chair has just overruled, that these amendments were in order, and we proceeded along that line. Section 26 is quite different from the provision in the House text. The House amended section 26; I believe the bill as it passed the House actually amends it by words, but I shall have to look that up and verify it. At any rate, it amends it; there can be no question about that. The House having amended it, it is surely within the power of the Senate to amend it.

I do not think the opinion of the Chair is correct. It is not in conformity with preceding opinions of this body. The Chair is changing the rule of the Senate, and for that reason, when the Chair shall finally make his ruling, I shall appeal from the decision of the Chair, and I hope that the decision of the Chair will be overruled.

In order that Senators may be present I shall make a point of no quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator desires to discuss the matter, I shall not make the point of no quorum until later.

Mr. BARKLEY. I trust the Presiding Officer, Senators, and also our able parliamentarian, will give consideration to one or two points I desire to raise, which I think have not been properly considered.

That is the reason I do not think the gentleman's amendment ought to prevail.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. RIZLEY. Do I correctly understand that the substantive law as passed by the Congress limited the use of these funds to villages of less than 1,500?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; except that there is the broad provision in the law for serving people in unserved areas; so the Comptroller takes the position of taking the language of the law in its entirety and then interpreting the limitation in the law that where it is incidental and contributory it can be done. So he has permitted and approved the withdrawal of funds from the Treasury for that purpose.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. To begin with I want to say I believe the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is slightly in error in the last statement made in his remarks, in that the Rural Electrification Act does not prohibit the erection of rural electric service lines in towns of 1,500 or more in population by definite provision to that effect. It does provide that the funds which are made available by Congress shall be used in the provision of electric service for unserved rural areas, and it further provides that rural areas shall include towns of 1,500 or less. Therefore, it might at a casual glance be assumed that the use of any of the funds in towns of 1,500 population or more, would be prohibited by law. However, the Comptroller General has ruled that is not the case. I raised the question myself so far as the hearings before our subcommittee are concerned, upon the theory it was not possible to use any of these moneys elsewhere than in unserved rural areas. The Comptroller General ruled that while that was the primary purpose of the law, funds could be used for the purchase of existing lines when incidental to rural service extension and where the effect of such purchase was to enable a cooperative to be set up and to function efficiently, which would carry service to unserved rural areas. That is the situation in quite a number of areas in this country, where if you set up a rural electric plan for rural people and have in the middle of it a town of maybe 2,000 people, the distribution system in that town could not operate properly without the rural area and the rural area cannot carry on properly an electric distribution system without the town. So in such cases the Comptroller General says it is permissible under the law to consolidate the system of the small town with the cooperative in the unserved rural area and thereby bring service to the unserved rural persons. I can see no objection to it.

I think the Rural Electrification Administration has done a wonderful service for the agricultural population of this country, and I do not believe we ought to throw any monkey wrench into the machinery here which would interfere with the orderly operations of that organiza-

tion. I realize it is under investigation now by a committee of the other body. Perhaps there may be some things about the way in which its business has been conducted which are subject to criticism. But if there are, they should be corrected legislatively and not through consideration of an amendment which none of us heard read until a few moments ago, an amendment to an appropriation bill. We had on March 7, in this House, H. R. 4278, which contains specific provisions with reference to rural electrification, and any Member who wanted to do so could have, at that time, risen on the floor and offered this amendment or any other amendment to the Rural Electrification Act. No amendment was offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma or anybody else.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield for a question.

Mr. BOREN. Did not the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] at that time say that committee had unanimously refused to insert into that law a provision to permit the purchase of urban areas?

Mr. TARVER. Whether they refused or not, you had the right to offer an amendment, even the same amendment which was offered today. Our subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations refused, after your insistence before our committee, to insert this provision, yet you are coming and offering it today. If you think you could not have offered the amendment to the bill of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] because the committee had unanimously refused to insert it at that time, I wonder why the gentleman does not apply the same argument to offering it to this bill.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] misunderstands me.

Mr. TARVER. I am sorry.

Mr. BOREN. They unanimously refused to put into the bill a proposal by the R. E. A. to permit the R. E. A. to buy in towns in excess of 1,500.

Mr. TARVER. Of course, the R. E. A. has been following a practice under the construction of the law by the Comptroller General. The gentleman wants to change the law. If his amendment provided nothing but existing law there would be no necessity whatsoever for offering it. The Comptroller General has ruled under existing law it is permissible to make these incidental purchases where it is necessary in setting up rural electrification, and until the law as construed by him is changed it can go ahead and do that. The gentleman wants to change the law. But I say it he wants to change the law he should undertake to do it legislatively and not by an ill-considered provision to be attached to this bill.

So, Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

All time has expired on the pending amendment.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4443) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES].

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARNES of Indiana: On page 65, line 18, after the end of the bracket, strike out the period and insert "Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this bill shall be paid out for the salary, per diem allowance, or expenses of any person who personally or by letter demands that a farmer join the triple A program as a condition of draft deferment or for the granting of a priority certificate for any rationed article or commodity."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 70, noes 57.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that there is not a quorum present, and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 171, nays 135, not voting 122, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]

YEAS—171

Allen, Ill.	Auchincloss	Brehm
Anderson, H. Carl	Barrett	Brown, Ohio
Anderson, Calif.	Bates, Mass.	Buffett
Andrews, N. Y.	Bender	Burdick
Angell	Bennett, Mich.	Canfield
Arends	Bennett, Mo.	Carlson, Kans.
Arnold	Bishop	Carrier
	Bolton	Carson, Ohio

Carter	Hope	Norman
Case	Horan	O'Brien, Mich.
Chilperfield	Hull	O'Hara
Church	Jeffrey	O'Konski
Clason	Jenkins	Pittenger
Clevenger	Jennings	Ploesser
Cole, Mo.	Jensen	Plumley
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson	Poulson
Costello	Anton J.	Powers
Crawford	Johnson	Ramey
Crosser	Calvin D.	Reece, Tenn.
Cunningham	Johnson, Ind.	Reed, Ill.
Curtis	Johnson	Reed, N. Y.
Day	J. Leroy	Rees, Kans.
Dewey	Johnson, Ward	Rizley
Dirksen	Jones	Robison, Ky.
Dondero	Jonkman	Rockwell
Dworshak	Judd	Rodgers, Pa.
Elliott	Kean	Rogers, Mass.
Ellis	Kearney	Rohrbough
Ellison, Md.	Keefe	Rolph
Elston, Ohio	Klinzer	Rowe
Engle, Calif.	Knutson	Sauthoff
Fellows	Kunkel	Schwabe
Fenton	LaFollette	Scrivner
Fish	Landis	Shafer
Gale	Lea	Simpson, Ill.
Gavin	LeCompte	Simpson, Pa.
Gearhart	Lemke	Smith, Maine
Gilchrist	Lewis	Smith, Ohio
Gillette	Luce	Smith, Wis.
Gillie	Ludlow	Springer
Goodwin	McConnell	Stanley
Graham	McGregor	Stearns, N. H.
Grant, Ind.	McLean	Stefan
Griffiths	McWilliams	Stevenson
Gwynne	Mansfield	Stockman
Hagen	Mont	Sumner, Ill.
Hale	Martin, Iowa	Taber
Hall	Martin, Mass.	Talbot
Edwin Arthur	Mason	Talle
Halleck	Michener	Tibbott
Hancock	Miller, Conn.	Tolan
Haidinger	Miller, Mo.	Welch
Herter	Miller, Nebr.	West
Hess	Miller, Pa.	Wigglesworth
Hill	Monkiewicz	Willey
Hinshaw	Mott	Willson
Hoeven	Mruk	Wolcott
Hofman	Mundt	Wolverton, N. J.
Holmes, Wash.	Murray, Wis.	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—135

Abernethy	Gathings	Norrell
Allen, La.	Gibson	Norton
Anderson,	Gordon	O'Brien, Ill.
N. Mex.	Gorski	O'Neal
Andrews, Ala.	Gossett	Outland
Barden	Granger	Pace
Bates, Ky.	Grant, Ala.	Patman
Beckworth	Gregory	Patton
Bell	Hare	Peterson, Fla.
Bland	Harris, Ark.	Peterson, Ga.
Bonner	Harris, Va.	Poage
Boren	Hays	Priest
Boykin	Hébert	Ramspeck
Brooks	Hendricks	Richards
Brown, Ga.	Hobbs	Rivers
Bryson	Hoch	Robertson
Burch, Va.	Holfield	Robinson, Utah
Burgin	Izac	Rowan
Camp	Jackson	Sasser
Cannon, Fla.	Jarman	Sheppard
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson	Slaughter
Chapman	Luther A.	Smith, W. Va.
Clark	Johnson	Somers, N. Y.
Cochran	Lyndon B.	Sparkman
Coffee	Johnson, Okla.	Spence
Colmer	Kefauver	Stewart
Cooley	Kerr	Sullivan
Cooper	Kilday	Sumners, Tex.
Courtney	King	Tarver
Cox	Kirwan	Thomas, Tex.
Cravens	Lanham	Thomason
D'Alesandro	Lesinski	Vincent, Ky.
Davis	McCord	Voorhis, Calif.
Dawson	McKenzie	Walter
Delaney	McMillan	Wasielewski
Dies	McMurray	Weaver
Dilweg	Magnuson	Wene
Durham	Mahon	Welchel, Ga.
Eberhart	Maloney	White
Fisher	Mansfield, Tex.	Whitten
Fitzpatrick	Marcantonio	Whittington
Flannagan	Mills	Wickersham
Folger	Morrison, La.	Winstead
Forand	Murdoch	Woodrum, Va.
Ford	Murray, Tenn.	Worley
Fulbright	Newsome	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—122

Andresen,	Beall	Brumbaugh
August H.	Blackney	Buckley
Baldwin, Md.	Bloom	Bulwinkle
Baldwin, N. Y.	Bradley, Mich.	Burchill, N. Y.
Barry	Bradley, Pa.	Busbey

Butler	Hartley	Pratt,
Byrne	Heffernan	Joseph M.
Capozzoli	Holmes, Mass.	Price
Celler	Howell	Rabaut
Chenoweth	Kee	Randolph
Compton	Kelley	Rankin
Curley	Kennedy	Rogers, Calif.
Dickstein	Keogh	Russell
Dingell	Kilburn	Sabath
Disney	Kieberg	Sadowski
Domengeaux	Klein	Satterfield
Doughton	Lambertson	Scanlon
Douglas	Lane	Schliffier
Drewry	Larcade	Scott
Eaton	LeFevre	Sheridan
Ellsworth	Lynch	Short
Elmer	McCormack	Sikes
Engel, Mich.	McCowan	Smith, Va.
Fay	McGehee	Snyder
Feighan	Maas	Starnes, Ala.
Fernandez	Madden	Sundstrom
Fogarty	Manasco	Taylor
Fuller	May	Thomas, N. J.
Fulmer	Merritt	Torrens
Furlong	Morrow	Towe
Gallagher	Monroney	Treadway
Gamble	Morrison, N. C.	Troutman
Gerlach	Murphy	Vinson, Ga.
Gifford	Myers	Vorvys, Ohio
Gore	O'Brien, N. Y.	Vursell
Green	O'Connor	Wadsworth
Gross	O'Toole	Ward
Hall	Pfeifer	Weichel, Ohio
Leonard W.	Philbin	Wells
Harless, Ariz.	Phillips	Winter
Harness, Ind.	Pracht	Wolfenden, Pa.
Hart	C. Frederick	Wright

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Randolph against.
 Mr. Fuller for, with Mr. Barry against.
 Mr. Elmer for, with Mr. Feighan against.
 Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Fay against.
 Mr. Wolfenden of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Satterfield against.
 Mr. August H. Andresen for, with Mr. Byrne against.
 Mr. Beall for, with Mr. Sadowski against.
 Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
 Mr. Harness of Indiana for, with Mr. Baldwin of Maryland against.
 Mr. Troutman for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.
 Mr. Howell for, with Mr. Manasco against.
 Mr. Gallagher for, with Mr. Keogh against.
 Mr. Welch of Ohio for, with Mr. Curley against.
 Mr. C. Frederick Pracht for, with Mr. Klein against.
 Mr. Vorvys of Ohio for, with Mr. McCormack against.
 Mr. Joseph M. Pratt for, with Mr. Celler against.
 Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Lane against.
 Mr. Scott for, with Mr. Burchill of New York against.
 Mr. Busbey for, with Mr. Philbin against.
 Mr. Gross for, with Mr. Dickstein against.
 Mr. Compton for, with Mr. Furlong against.
 Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Merritt against.
 Mr. Easton for, with Mr. Hart against.
 Mr. LeFevre for, with Mr. Kennedy against.
 Mr. Hartley for, with Mr. Rabaut against.
 Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Vinson of Georgia against.
 Mr. Sundstrom for, with Mr. Lynch against.
 Mr. Gamble for, with Mr. Bloom against.
 Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Torrens against.
 Mr. Gifford for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.
 Mr. Phillips for, with Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania against.
 Mr. Blackney for, with Mr. O'Toole against.
 Mr. Chenoweth for, with Mr. Larcade against.
 Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Buckley against.
 Mr. Lambertson for, with Mr. Starnes of Alabama against.
 Mr. Ellsworth for, with Mr. Wright against.

General pairs:

Mr. Rankin with Mr. Wadsworth.
 Mr. McGehee with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
 Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. McCowan.
 Mr. Drewry with Mr. Russell.
 Mr. Bulwinkle with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Doughton with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Ward with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
 Mr. Kee with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
 Mr. Harless of Arizona with Mr. Winter.
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Gerlach.
 Mr. Madden with Mr. Maas.
 Mr. May with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
 Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Butler.

Mr. BOREN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The doors were opened.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

RETURN TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN GREAT LAKES VESSELS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3261) to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs BLAND, RAMSPECK, MANSFIELD of Texas, WELCH, and O'BRIEN of New York.

AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED, FOR THE PURPOSE OF FURTHER REGULATING INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE IN TOBACCO

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 234, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, after line 11, insert:
 "Resolved, That Public Law 118, 78th Congress, approved July 7, 1943, is amended by striking out the words "marketing year

1944-45" and inserting in lieu thereof "marketing years 1944-45, 1945-46, and 1946-47."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Virginia explain just what this amendment does?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the only thing the Senate amendment will do is extend the quotas for 2 years. Last year we thought we had an amendment that took care of it but it developed that the amendment passed last year only provided for the current crop. The tobacco growers have already voted on a 3-year program.

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman answer this question: The amendment adopted by the Senate does not extend the quota provision to any other types of tobacco than those which have previously been in the program?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right. It does not affect any other type of tobacco.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief article from the Wall Street Journal on the subject of the British aviation policy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech by Hon. Marvin Jones.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, under date of March 8, at page 2426 of the RECORD, while speaking on the floor I referred to the U. S. O. as having something to do with the service unit here in Washington when, as a matter of fact, it has no connection with that institution, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON POST-WAR MILITARY POLICY

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 465, Rept. No. 1286), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That there is hereby established a select committee to be known as the Committee on Post-War Military Policy to be composed of 21 Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker as follows: 7 members of the Committee on Military Affairs, 7 members of the committee on Naval Affairs, and 7 Representatives who are not members of either such committee. A vacancy in the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the committee, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, to investigate all matters relating to the post-war military requirements of the United States; to gather information, plans, and suggestions from informed sources with respect to such military requirements; to study the plans and suggestions received; and to report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) from time to time during the present Congress the results of findings made and conclusions reached.

SEC. 3. (a) For the purposes of this resolution, the committee (1) may employ such experts and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, as it deems necessary for the performance of its duties, and (2) may request such information and assistance (including the services of personnel) from departments and independent agencies of the Government as it deems necessary.

(b) The committee, or any subcommittee thereof, in carrying out this resolution, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony, and to have such printing and binding done, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in regard to the Tule Lake investigation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from a soldier on post-war planning.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to

extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

WILLIAM E. WIDBY

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, on the call of the Private Calendar on March 7 there was a bill objected to, H. R. 3674, for the relief of William E. Widby. That matter has been given further consideration and the majority and minority leaders have been consulted and they have no objection to its restoration to the calendar. I ask unanimous consent that that bill be restored to the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon quotations from a letter from Donald M. Nelson relative to House Joint Resolution 201, and also a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from Dr. Clarence Poe, president and editor of the Progressive Farmer, together with a reprint of A Four-Plank Platform for War and Peace, appearing in the April issue of the Progressive Farmer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. STEARNS] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, on March 25, hundreds of thousands of people of Greek blood throughout the world will be celebrating the one hundred and twenty-third anni-

versary of Greek independence. Like the Fourth of July, this date marks the beginning of a nation's struggle for freedom, rather than its achievement. After four centuries of slavery under their Turkish rulers, Bishop Germanos, on March 25, 1821, proclaimed at Patras the independence of Greece; and though it took 8 years of struggle before the final victory, this date is the one that is rightly held sacred, by every Greek and every friend of Greece.

Nowhere was the heroic effort of a small nation more quickly or more cordially welcomed than in the United States. President Monroe said in his annual message to Congress:

It is natural that their contest should arouse the sympathy of the entire United States. We have already formed the opinion, founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they will succeed in their contest and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare.

And statesmen like Webster and Clay echoed his sentiments on the floor of Congress. It is in accordance with the traditions of more than a century of friendship between our two nations that this House should pause for a moment in the midst of its many occupations, to recall the significance of this date, and to extend the right hand of friendship to the heroic Greek people, now again suffering under the heel of a new oppressor.

From their first appearance in history, the Greeks have never lost their love of liberty, or their hold on the Hellenic ideals. They were the first to express the principles of democracy—the word itself is Greek—"the rule of the people"; and if they were not always successful in their attempts to carry it into practices, they carried on experiments in that field that have been most enlightening to students of government ever since. The appeal of democracy to the minds and hearts of men is not based on the ease or simplicity with which it can be put into effect. The nineteenth century was acclaimed as the age of democracy; it was in fashion then, and all men spoke well of it. But the experience of democracy in the twentieth century shows that it calls for deep conviction and vigilant defense if it is to live. To the Greek people it has always been an ideal, and for it they have been willing to make every sacrifice.

It is not necessary to recall the services rendered by the Greek race to European civilization. Besides their great contributions to the development of human thought, the names of Thermopylae and Marathon will live forever as reminders that the Greeks could fight and die in defense of their way of life. It was Greek heroism that withstood the inroads of oriental despotism, and preserved a world in which Greek philosophy and Greek learning could survive and flourish. Only in the fifteenth century were they overwhelmed by a more barbaric conqueror, owing to the lethargy and indifference of western Europe; and 400 years of Turkish rule could not crush their spirit or dim the undying flame of Greek culture.

It was only a small part of the Greek world that finally won recognition in 1829 as an independent nation. During the nineteenth century, in spite of poverty and lack of natural resources, the Greek people with untold sacrifice rebuilt their national culture; while, bit by bit, new areas of the Greek homeland, on the mainland and in the islands of the Aegean, came under the blue and white flag of the kingdom of the Hellenes. In the last war, despite dynastic difficulties, the Greek people ranged themselves on the side of the Allies, and Greek troops shared in the Balkan campaigns. After the enforced withdrawal of the Greek troops from Asia Minor in 1922, there followed one of the most remarkable exchanges of population in history, in which this little nation found itself faced with the problem of absorbing a million and a half of refugees from Turkey. Much help was needed, and freely given, chiefly from American sources; but the success of the undertaking was principally due to the able planning and generous sacrifices of the Greek people themselves. The coming of a new spirit in nationalist Turkey was welcomed by their Hellenic neighbors; and the beginnings of better times for the troubled Balkan regions seemed within sight.

And then, with the entry of Fascist Italy into the present war, a new and terrible blow fell upon Greece. On October 28, 1940, Italian troops crossed the Albanian frontier in an unprovoked and wanton attack. For a brief period the defenders fell back before the invaders; but with the completion of national mobilization the Greeks counterattacked, and by November 10 the Italians were in full retreat. Inadequately equipped for the rigors of a winter campaign, the heroic Greek Army maintained the offensive, and performed prodigies of valor worthy of the descendants of the men of Thermopylae and Marathon. The world looked on in amazement at the first defeat of an Axis army; and took new courage as it saw the myth of Axis invincibility forever ended. It was the triumph once again of the human spirit—the victory of brave men fighting for their freedom against superior equipment and armament. Then, in April 1941, came the more powerful forces of Hitler's armies. Greece's British allies sent what aid they could, as a matter of honor, and at the gravest risk to their own position in Africa; but it was not enough, and before the end of May the island of Crete, last stronghold of the Nation's independence, had fallen to the invaders, and Greek soil was again controlled by alien masters.

The Greek soil was captured; but the Greek spirit was not crushed. Though millions of her people are starving under the enemy yoke, Greek troops are still fighting beside their allies—now including their historic friends from across the Atlantic; the Greek Navy is active in the Mediterranean; and Greek merchantmen are carrying the stuff of victory in many seas; while in Greece itself guerrilla bands carry on unceasing harassment of the enemy.

From the days of Ulysses, the Greeks have been a race of seafarers. Greece is a poor and mountainous country, with

the longest coast line in Europe. Her most profitable crops are in the luxury class—currants, tobacco, and olives; and always her seamen have borne these goods to other lands, bringing back the foodstuffs on which her people depended for subsistence. The little Greek sailing ships still dot the waters of the eastern Mediterranean as they have done for untold centuries; the building up of a steam merchant marine has been one of the principal achievements of her century of freedom. A little country of 8,000,000 people, she brought to the service of the Allies something like 460 oceangoing merchantmen of 1,800,000 gross tonnage. Most of these were carrying goods under charter between foreign ports; almost every capture of a European port by the Germans caught one or more Greek ships in harbor—even as far afield as the Polish port of Gdynia in the Baltic. They are transporting Allied supplies today, not only in the Mediterranean but across the Atlantic, and even in the Pacific. Over 1,000,000 tons of Greek shipping have been sunk by U-boats, and thousands of Greek sailors have lost their lives.

These men are carrying on in exile, hearing nothing from their homes and families save tales of almost unbelievable suffering and starvation; but there is no weakening of their spirit—the Greek Government and the Greek people in exile are doing without complaint and without stint whatever is still in their power to do to hasten the day of victory and of release for their beloved Hellas.

In the day of her declaration of independence, the sympathy and understanding of the American people went out to Greece; through her period of reconstruction they have watched with friendly eyes the rebuilding of her national life. More than half a million Greek immigrants have come to our shores, of whom something like 320,000 are today American citizens. They are good citizens, faithful to their national church and retentive of their national traditions, but taking a keen and intelligent interest in the duties of American citizenship. Hard working and industrious, they are forging ahead in many walks of life, and with increasing prosperity goes an increasing sense of civic responsibility. Many are the ties that bind the United States and Greece, many are the debts we owe her, from the epics of Homer to the war aid that she is rendering us today.

On this occasion of the anniversary of her independence, we will do well to pause for a moment, not merely to celebrate with her, not merely to pray for the renewal of that independence through the victory of Allied arms, but to see what we are doing now to repay our debt, and what Greece has a right to expect when her days of martyrdom are over.

Since the autumn of 1942, a neutral commission of Swedish and Swiss citizens, in close cooperation with the International Red Cross, has been supervising the distribution of 15,000 tons monthly of wheat or flour, brought from the United States and Canada in Swedish ships. This is not half what is needed to

[PUBLIC LAW 276—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 149—2D SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 234]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes.

Whereas the increased demand for cigarettes and other tobacco products has resulted in record usages during recent years of burley tobacco; and

Whereas, due to a shortage of labor and equipment and the need for the production of essential food and fiber crops, the production of burley tobacco has not kept pace with this increased usage; and

Whereas, small growers of burley tobacco could, if their acreage allotments were increased, produce additional burley tobacco without adversely affecting their production of essential food and fiber crops: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 313 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, the burley tobacco acreage allotment which would otherwise be established for any farm having a burley acreage allotment in 1943 shall not be less than one acre, or 25 per centum of the cropland, whichever is the smaller, and the acreage required for apportionment under this joint resolution shall be in addition to the National and State acreage allotments.

Resolved, That Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 7, 1943, is amended by striking out the words "marketing year 1944-45" and inserting in lieu thereof "marketing years 1944-45, 1945-46, and 1946-47".

Approved March 31, 1944.

